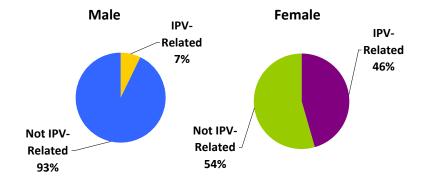


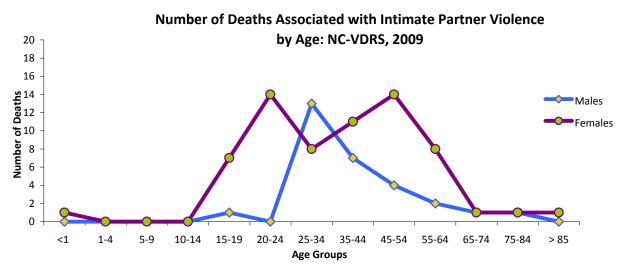
# INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE IN NORTH CAROLINA

The North Carolina Violent Death Reporting System (NC-VDRS) is a CDC-funded statewide surveillance system that collects detailed information on deaths that occur in North Carolina resulting from violence: homicide, suicide, unintentional firearm deaths, legal intervention, and deaths for which intent could not be determined. NC-VDRS is a multi-source system that gathers information from death certificates, medical examiner reports, and law enforcement reports. The goal of this system is to aid researchers, legislators, and community interest groups in the development of public health prevention strategies to reduce violent deaths. NC-VDRS began collecting data in January 2004. This document summarizes deaths as a result of intimate partner violence (IPV) among North Carolina residents for the year 2009.

# Percent of Homicides Associated with Intimate Partner Violence (IPV): NC-VDRS, 2009

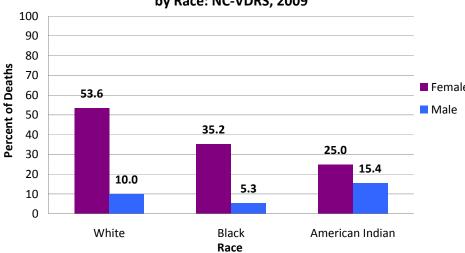


- In 2009, 540 North Carolina residents died as a result of homicide.
- Eighteen percent of homicides were associated with IPV (n=95).
- Nearly one-half of all female homicides were IPV-related (46 %), while less than one-tenth of male homicides were linked to IPV (7 %).
- NC-VDRS defines intimate partner violence (IPV) as those deaths occurring as a direct result of conflict between current or former spouses or partners. This is a broad definition that includes deaths of children, friends, or even bystanders who may or may not be directly involved in the conflict or those who may be intervening in the conflict.
- In 2009, the greatest proportion of IPV-related deaths was in the 20-24 and 45-54 year age groups for females and the 25-34 year age group for males.
- The proportion of IPV-related deaths was similar for married (41 %) and never-married victims (39 %).



Page 1 of 2

# **Gender-Specific Percent of Homicides Associated with IPV** by Race: NC-VDRS, 2009



- Female
- White and black females had the highest percentage of homicide deaths related to IPV.
- White females (54 %) had a higher percentage of deaths due to IPV than black females (35 %).
- American Indian males (15 %) had a slightly higher percentage of deaths due to IPV than white (10 %) or black males (5 %).
- Relationship of IPV Homicide Victims: NC-VDRS, 2009 100 90 80 Percent of Deaths 70 60 45.3 50 40 29.5 25.3 30 20 10 0 Spouse/Ex-spouse Current/Former Other Relationships Girlfriend/Boyfriend

Relationship

- Overall, homicide victims were more likely to be killed by a spouse/exspouse (30 %) or current/former girlfriend/boyfriend (45 %).
- Females were most likely to have been killed by a current/former boyfriend (50 %) or spouse/ex-spouse (38%).
- Males were more likely to have been killed by someone of another relationship type (55 %).

More information about intimate partner violence can be found at:

## **State Resources:**

# **Council for Women/Domestic Violence Commission**

Contact: (877) 502-9898 www.nccfwdvc.com

# **North Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence**

Contact: (888) 232-9124 www.nccadv.org

#### **Federal Resources:**

#### The National Domestic Violence Hotline

Contact: (800) 799-7233 www.ndvh.org

### The National Alliance to End Sexual Violence

Contact: (202) 289-3900 www.naesv.org



The North Carolina Violent Death Reporting System is supported by Cooperative Agreement 5U17/CE423098-09 from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).



N.C. Division of Public Health / www.publichealth.nc.gov / Injury Epidemiology & Surveillance Unit/ 919-707-5425 / www.injuryfreenc.ncdhhs.gov N.C. Violent Death Reporting System / 919-707-5432

